

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

1909-10
(Local Boards)

File No. 238-09

Serial Nos. 19, 20 & 22 ✓

Papers Filed.

00010001

Month July, 1910

SUBJECT.

Conservancy arrangements on the occasion
of the Ibahamastakabhishekam ceremony at
Sravanabelagola.

PREVIOUS REFERENCES.

LATER REFERENCES.

8388

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(203)

NOTES.

238
09
File No.

FILE HEADING.

Conservancy arrangements
on the occasion of the Maha-
mastakabbishetham ceremony at
Travunabelagola

From

The Sanitary Commissioner

No. 5597 Dated 1985. 10 Received 21-5-10

Diary No. 8388	Enclos.	Spare Copies	Serial No.
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BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Forwards for information a detailed
report on the sanitary measures
adopted by the 5th Medical & Sanitary
office at Travunabelagola on the occasion
of the above Jatra.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

2) Submitted with draft recording.

TSong 18/5/10 26.5.10. 2000
23/5/10

3) Approved KM

4) Issue - - - 27/5/10
28.5.10 - 2000

2261
27.5.10

Serial
No.
20

5) To the Sany Commr. The
President of the St Board of
Hassan No 10641-28 26 May 10
Records the above

22 6) From No - No 648 5.1.10
(D 216). Sends a copy of the
original report for record.

7) This may now be filed
Submitted

NSong
4/7/10

File

13-7-10

222

0010001

No. 5597
Enc. 1

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER
IN MYSORE.

Dated, Bangalore, the 19-5-1910

From

LT.-COL. JOHN SMYTH, M.D., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
BANGALORE.

To

C.S. Balasundram Iyer Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of His Highness the
Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments,
BANGALORE.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward in continuation of my letter No. 4291 dated the 14th March 10 indicating the sanitary measures which should be made at the Sravana-belagola Festival, the accompanying detailed report No. 1142 dated the 6th Instant from the Dist. Medl. and Sany Officer, Hassan District, for the information of Government and favour of return when done with. The Deputy Commissioner, the Dist. Medical and Sany. Officer, and Mr. Anantarama Iyengar, the special Sanitary Officer are to be congratulated on the complete success of the --- sanitary arrangements.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant



For Sanitary Commissioner.

J. Smyth

Public Health Department.

W
21/5
1000
191 -1

From

The Sanitary Commissioner
to the Government of Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of H.H. the
Maharaja of Mysore, Gen. & Rev. Depts.
Bangalore.

Dated

Despatched

Received

General No. 5557

Enclosure No. ~~one~~ one

Forwarding letter no.
1142

~~1142~~ 10. 6-5-10 from
The W. M. & S. O. Hassan
submitting a detailed
report on the recent
Srawanabelagala gatra.

0010001

12
G.R.S. 28.]

28/5/10

See ~~under~~
✓
ab

2
238
09
File No.
Serial No. 20

Diary No. of letter replied to 8388

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore.

File

GENERAL AND REVENUE
SECRETARIAT.

(23)

READ—

Letter no 5597

, the

19

Date of issue 31-5-10

Signed by Mr. K. M.

H
of 19th May 1910 from
the Sanitary Commr
in Mysore forwarding
for information a
Detailed report received
from the Sr medical
and Sanitary officer
of the Hassan St on
the Sanitary arrange-
ments made at
Sravanabelagola
on the occasion of the
over

SUBJECT.

3
mahamastakabhishekam
ceremony of Sri Gomaleswara
Swamy.

Order No. 10641-2 L.B. 238-09- 9/3/5-10

Recorded.

The enclosure to
the above is returned
with a request that
a copy of it may be
sent to you for record.

& that in future copies
of such ~~reports~~ ~~reports submitted~~ ~~reports~~
may be sent
instead of the originals.

Well
For Secretary.

KVJ
27/5/10

5

TS
23/5/10

To the Sanyasins Mysore
President of the Board of Hassan

✓

cmh/ES
Typed
B. Lakshmana Rao
20/5/10

W. W. M.

Public Health Department.

105 58 191

From

The Sanitary Commissioner
to the Government of Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of H.H. the
Maharaja of Mysore, Gen. & Rev. Depts.
Bangalore.

Dated

Despatched

Received

General No. 64

Enclosure No. 1.

0010001

Forwarding for informa-
tion copy of letter no. 1142
D. 6-5-10 from the D. H.
to S. O. Hassan reporting
on the Sanitary arrange-
ments made at the
Kume-jatra at Sra-
vanabelagula.

W. W. M.

4
No. 64
Enc. 1

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER
IN MYSORE,

Dated, Bangalore, the... .. 5th 7th 1910.

p. 216
From

LT.-COL. JOHN SMYTH, M.D., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
BANGALORE.

To

C.S. Balasundram Iyer Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of His Highness the
Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments,
BANGALORE.

LS 228-09

Sir, 8 (22)

With reference to Govt. Pro. No. 10641-2 L.B.
238-09-20 dated the 31st May 1910, I have the honor to
forward herewith copy letter No. 1142 dated the 6th idem
from the Dist. Medl & Sany. Officer, Hassan District report
ing on the sanitary arrangements made at Sravanabelagola
on the occasion of the Mahamastakabhishekam ceremony of
Sri Gomateswaraswami

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. A. Nepu

For Sanitary Commissioner

Encl. CS 238 of R22

Letter No. 1142 dated 6th May 10 from the D.M. & S.O.
to Hassan to the Sanitary Commr.

In accordance to your No. 5131 dated 23rd Ultimo I have the honor to submit a detailed report from Medical and Sany. point of view, of the Jatra, which was held at Sravanabelagola from the 14th March to 5th April 1910.

The preliminary ceremonies connected with the Mahamastakabhishekam of the callasal statue commenced on the 14th March 10, on which date there were not more than 2000 people collected at Sravanabelgola including the petty tradesmen and bazaar men, that usually form part of and parcel of an Indian fair; this number began to gradually increase till the 30th March 10 when the important ceremony was performed on which date there were nearly 30000 people congregated of whom at least 20000 people were camped in and around Shravanabelagola. The majority of the pilgrims were natives of Northern India; places like Indore, Gwalior, Alwar, Ratlum and Dehli, besides towns of the Western Presidency were all represented.

Camps.- To accommodate this huge crowd, arrangements had been previously made and sites selected for camping grounds in each of them; there were wells providing ample supply of fresh water, whilst Police out-posts were established for the maintenance of order and protection of life and property and latrines constructed for each sex at easy distances and were provided with staffs necessary for conserving them, In spite of these facilities to live out in the open, away from from the villages, a large number of people ~~preferred~~ preferred huddling themselves, in small tents and rhowties which most of them had carried with them, and on the pials of the houses in the villages, so much so that on the Jain conference ground alone, there were as many as

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two to three hundred tents of all sizes and shapes, besides 300 sheds built of bamboos and mat with little^{or} no protection against rain.

Bastihally camp was only occupied from 29th to 31st March when the wheeled traffic was prevented from entering the village which had by that time become so much congested that there was hardly any room for carts to manoeuvre about in the streets. The other camping grounds were practically empty except Jinnathpura, where a few European visitors had pitched their tents.

Water supply:- As mentioned in my previous report the

Rachanahally well	marginally noted wells and tank
Bastihally well	
Jainmathapura well	were selected as the main sources
Annaiyachari well	
Halasinathopu bhavi	of water supply for drinking
Thavarakatte tank	

purposes. The specimens of water from them were forwarded to the Chemical Examiner for analysis who reported that neither cholera and Typhoid bacilli were present in any^{one} of them, whilst colon bacilli were present in all of them. The water supply was ample in all of them except Halasinathopu bhavai which failed during the last 3 or 4 days of Jatra owing to a great run on it, as it was situated near the Jain conference camping ground where most of the people had congregated and yet it was made available for use at definite intervals of time by giving it a rest of 6 hours between 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily. All the sources of drinking water were carefully guarded against pollution both day and night by Police constables and the nature of their use was intimated to the public by means of sign boards written in English and Canarese to say "Water for drinking purposes only" whilst the following pools - Thavarakatte, Gangekatte, Kalyani in the heart of the town, Rachanahally tank, Another katte on the road leading to Jeevadapura, - of water were set apart for "washing purposes only as indicated by sign boards over them".

Finally as a precautionary measure and a provision against unforeseen contingencies two Absynian tube wells were sunk one in the bed of the Gangekatte at ~~at~~ the foot of the big well on its western side and the other in ~~The~~ valley between the last mentioned tank and Tavare katte situated at the foot of the Chivka betta. Great difficulty was experienced in sinking the tubes owing to the nature of the soil being both rocky and clayey. This difficulty was overcome by sinking a well three feet in diameter and 9 feet deep and bailing out the water which was struck at the depth of 6 feet and forming at the bottom an artificial bed of gravel ~~lxxx~~ and shingles, in which the tube was fixed and the well finally closed with the natural soil of the locality. This plan answered very well indeed, specially in the case of the one that was sunk in the valley between the two tanks mentioned above. One feature that was noticeable was although the people passed and re-passed the tube and saw it working successfully, they would not take water from it, which I think was due to the fact that it did involve a certain amount of exertion in working the piston and also entailed loss of time in collecting a pot-full of water, whilst this object would be easily obtained by walking 100 yards further and dipping the pot in the tank close by.

Before the people had congregated precaution was ~~taken~~ taken to clean and bail out the water and hankenizing the following wells as they appeared not to have been constantly used: Halasinathopuhavee, pond at the bed of the Tavarekatte and Jinnathapura well near which the Europeans were camped out.

Distribution of boiled water

Boiled water was made available at the temporary dispensary which was located in a private building situated in the heart of the village for those of the pilgrims and others that were congregated there and who cared to use it. This fact was intimated to the public by a sign board posted

in the verandha^h of the building to say "boiled water absolutely safe, every body advized to use it". I am sorry to report that the public did not patronize it.

Sanitary staff,- The Government in their proceedings No. 7707-8/L.B.238-09-4 dated 2nd March 10 sanctioned the entertainment of a special sanitary staff consisting of a Sanitary Inspector, One daffadar, 8 peons, 40 sweepers and 12 scavengers and 4 sanitary carts at the rate of pay mentioned in the list attached from the 5th March to 15th April 10. Accordingly T. Madhava Rao of the Hassan Municipality and who is a certificated Sanitary Inspector was deputed by the President of the Dist. Munpl Boards, Hassan Dist as Sanitary Inspector, to look after the sanitary arrangements in connection with the jatra and to work under the direct orders of Sub. Asst. Surgeon Mr. K. Anantarama Iyengar, who was posted as special Sanitary Officer. The former took charge of the duties on the morning of the 5th March 10, whilst the latter --- officer reported himself for duty at Hassan on 12th March 10. Great difficulty was experienced in procuring the services of sweepers and scavengers specially of the latter class, although the remuneration offered was liberal enough. Attempts^{was} made by the Amildar of Chamarayapatna Taluk, to procure these men from Bangalore and other places, but they were not successful; the President of the Dist. Board was obliged to indent for those men from the various Municipalities of the District adjoining Chamarayapatna Taluk, viz, Hassan, Hole-Narasipur and Arkalgud Taluks and the full complement was present at Sravanabelagola by the 15th March 10.

Distribution of work of the conservancy staff.

The village was divided into four blocks; one peon six sweepers were told off for work in each, whilst the remaining 4 peons and the rest of the sweepers were in charge of the camping grounds such as Jain conference ground, the Police Lines and the adjoining topes and ragi fields where the people had their tents and sheds put up. Out of the

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the four sanitary carts three were utilized for removing the sweepings of the village and the Jain conference camping ground and the remaining one was deputed for work at Bastihally/Jinnathapura camps. Eight dust bins were supplied from Chamarajapatna Municipality and Heresave union and were distributed amongst the main street of the village and Jain conference camping ground. Seven scavengers were solely deputed for seven sets of latrines and the remaining five were employed in removing the night-soil from the bye-lanes and the foot of the hills where the people had indiscriminately eased themselves during the early part of the mornings. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention that it is desirable that the subordinate members of the police force are made to understand that prevention of offences against sanitary rules is a part and parcel of their duty.

Latrines.- Seven sets of temporary latrines of the design sent by me to the Senior Surgeon with my first report were constructed in the places noted in the margin.

1 set Jain conference ground.	The materials used
" Dramatic ground -	
Behind the school building.	for their con-
In the road leading to santhe	
In the road leading to Hosahally	struction were
Near the police lines	
At the far end of Tavare katte.	bamboos and cocoanut

leaves. Each set contain 2 blocks with ten seats in each one for the males and the other for the females, each being distinguished by means of sign boards pasted over them.

A cart load of dry earth was heaped by the side of each latrine, so as to be ready to cover the night soil, as soon as the seat was used. The night soil was trenched in open fields adjoining the latrines.

Roads.- Roads were swept and watered, whilst the drains were flushed with water and Cyllin solutions, twice daily during the last 5 days commencing from the 28th March 10.

Segregation camps.- For the accommodation and treatment

of cases of infectious diseases, two segregation camps consisting of 4 sheds in each were erected near Nagayna-koppalu on the road leading to Nagamangala. The relieving midwife Lakshamma of the Hassan Dist and the surgery cooly of Chamarajapatna dispensary were posted for duty in the camps. I am glad to report that the sheds were never occupied.

Temporary Hospital.- Was located in a private building very kindly lent by a Jain sowcar of the place and was very centrally situated and easily accessible to the public. Ist class Hospital Assistant K.Nanjundayya was in charge of it from the 13th March to 15th April 10 under the direct supervision of K.Anantarama Iyengar. There were nearly 1000 out patients admitted and the daily average attendance being 90. The most common diseases for which relief was sought were Malaria, Bronchial Pharyngitis, Catarrhs, Bowel complaints such as Diarrhoea & Dysentery (the latter was becoming common towards the end of the Jatra) and catarrhal inflammations of the eye. Three cases of fracture of arm and fore-arm were treated as also two cases of injuries which ^{were} the result of two boys accidentally rolling down the hill. Two cases were admitted as in-patients one for ~~the~~ Malaria and the other for Cellulites of the foot.

Epidemics.- It is very gratifying indeed, to report that there was no outbreak of epidemics of any kind. A suspected case of cholera was imported from Adoni, a family of 4 members including the deceased who was a youth of 16 years started from Adoni and arrived at Tiptur, at which place the patient vomitted once and had a Diarrhoic motion. The party then travelled on in a bullock cart and arrived at Janivara Tank about 5 miles from Shravanabelagola. Here it is reported that he vomited twice or thrice and had two watery motions after which he became collapsed. In this state he was brought to Shrayanabelagola at about 7 P.M.

Two hours later he was brought to the Hospital and on examination life was found extinct. The body was fortunately cremated according to the Jain custom and the soil & clothes were all burnt, and the contacts returned to their native place a few hours after the cremation. The principal ceremony having concluded on the 3rd April 10, pilgrims began to disperse and by the 5th there were hardly any left in the village. After thoroughly cleaning up the village the services of the special Sanitary staff were dispensed with on the 9th April 10. The actual cost of maintaining the staff amounted to Rs. 504-15-6.

In conclusion my thanks are due to the Revenue and Police authorities for their hearty co-operation in carrying out the sanitary arrangements as also to Mr. K. Anantarama Iyengar special Sanitary officer and his staff for willingly carrying out all the proposals and suggestions made by me.

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"Copy"

J. A. Iyengar

Sanitary Commissioner.

Indu

*Completed
on 12/4/10*

Statement showing the sanctioned scale of establishment per month during the festival at Sravanabelagola.

No.	Designations.	No.	Rate per month			Total			Amount
1.	Sanitary Inspector	1	30	-	-	40	-	-	
			+ 10						
2.	Duffedar	1	10	-	-	10	-	-	
3.	Peons.	8	7	-	-	56	-	-	
4.	Sweepers	40	7	-	-	280	-	-	
5.	Scavengers.	12	10	-	-	120	-	-	
6.	Sanitary Carts.	4	14	-	-	56	-	-	
						562	-	-	

0010001

Hassan.
6th May, 10

(Sd) G. Asimathane
Sub. Assistant Surgeon,
District Medical & Sanitary Officer,
Hassan.

AGP